

BILAY, V.I.; PIDOPLICHKO, N.N. [Pidoplichko, M.M.]; GUTYRYA, V.S. [Hutyria, V.S.];
BUKHALO, A.S.; V'YUN, A.A. [V'iun, H.A.]; GALICH, P.N. [Halych, P.M.];
KOVAL', E.Z.; MASUMYAN, V.Ya.; MIL'KO, A.A. [Mil'ko, C.C.]

Petroleum hydrocarbons as a source of carbon for microscopic
mycelial soil fungi. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.2:3-10 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR i Institut
khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

PIDOPRIGORA, V.S. [Pidopryhora, V.S.]

Behavior of seeds of late spring weeds in water. Ukr bot. zhur.
16 no.6:23-29 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kukuruzy Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina, Dnepropetrovsk.
(Weeds)

ROZENTAL', F.A.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.; BONDARCHUK, V.M.; PIDORCHENKO, V.F.

System for rapid drying of processed motion-picture films.

Trudy NIKFI no.45:33-49 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Motion-picture photography--Films) (Drying)

RAL'NIKOV, I. S. - BOBICH, V.V.

"vse" unit for automating single-stage milling cycles at ore
dressing plants. TSvet. met. 38 no.6:14-18 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

USSR/Woods and Weed Control

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, p. 59617

toxic properties in the soil for about 2 months. The herbicide is harmless to soybean plants when the recommended dose is used. -- T.L. RYLAND.

Cont : 2/2

PIDOPRIGORA, V.S.

Chemical methods of weed control in soybean crops. [with summary in English] Dop. AN URSS no.1:75-77 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Vsesoyuzniy nauchno-dosledniy institut kukurudsi, Dnipropetrovs'k. Predstaviv akademik AN URSS P. A. Vlasuk. (Soybean) (Weed control)

PIDORICH, V.V., inzh.; RAL'NIKOV, L.N., inzh.

Device for the automatic measurement and recording of the granulometric composition of pulp. Ger. zhur. no.6:50-52 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy filial konstruktorskogo byuro TSvetmetavtomatika, Ordzhonikidze.

L 42962-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH
ACC NR: AR6024985 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/007/0065/0065

AUTHOR: Pidorya, M. M.; Mocharnyuk, G. F. 21 21 16 31 B

TITLE: Some aspects of the growing of cuprous oxide single crystals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part I, Abs. 7B449

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy radioelektron. i elektr. mashiny. L'vov, L'vovsk. un-t, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: cuprous oxide, single crystal growing

ABSTRACT: Cu_2O single crystals were grown by oxidizing Cu at 1060° for 10-40 hr. Cooling was accomplished in superheated steam at $150-200^\circ$. Etching on the (111) plane and x-ray diffraction (Laue method) showed that coarse Cu_2O crystals grown in an oxidized plate have several preferred directions of growth, (112), (119), (110). The (111) direction is generally parallel to the outer surface of the plates, or makes a 20° angle with it. L. Dem'yanets. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card

1/1

PIDPALYY, G.P.; SHPINEV, V.F. (Krivoy Rog)

Role of the provincial specialized clinical hospital in the
decrease of silicosis incidence. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 7
no.3:47-48 Mr'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Oblastnaya spetsializirovannaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa,
Krivoy Rog.

KOSHARNYY, I.Ya. [Kosharnyi, I.IA.]; PIDPRIGORSHCHUK, M.V.; GAPSHENKO, I.I.;
SKRIPNIK, K.I.; KASHCHENYV, I.A., red.; KUTSENKO, V.P., red.;
NIKOLAYENKO, V.S., red.; POTAYCHUK, I.M. [Potaichuk, I.M.], vidp.
red.; SENDZYUK, P.L., red.; FOOT, V.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Soviet Drohobych Province] Radians'ka Drohobychchyna. Drohobych,
Drohobych's'ke obl. vyd-vo, 1957. 199 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Drohobych Province)

FIDORICH, I.

Moving Picture Projection

Travelling motion picture operator. Kinomekhanik No. 1, 1-52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. ~~1953~~, Uncl.

ANDRIYEVSKIY, A.I.; DIMAROVA, Ye.N.; PIDORYA, M.M.

Heat conductivity of copper oxide monocrystals and
polycrystals. Fiz. tver. tela 4 no.1:163-167 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Copper oxide crystals--Thermal properties)

L 18117-63

ENP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

8/0181/63/005/007/2007/2009

ACCESSION NR: AP3003902

AUTHORS: Andriyevskiy, A. I.; Mocharnyuk, G. F.; Pidorya, N. M.

59

TITLE: Thermal vacuum etching of single cuprous oxide crystals

16

58

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 2007-2009

TOPIC TAGS: etching, thermal etching, vacuum etching, crystal, Cu, O, dislocation structure, edge dislocation, etch pit

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied dislocations on the (100) and (111) faces of cuprous oxide crystals after heating them in a vacuum. The initial samples were obtained from cupric oxide at high temperatures. Plates of mineral specimens were placed in a quartz tube in which the temperature and pressure were chosen to allow heat treatment in the environments in which copper and cuprous oxide exist. The experiments were thus carried out under two different sets of conditions: 1) a temperature of 1000C and an oxygen pressure of 10^{-4} mm Hg (the environment of Cu), and 2) a temperature of 800C and an oxygen pressure of 1 mm Hg (the environment of Cu₂O). Heating of samples up to 8 hours under the first set of conditions produced only insignificant changes on the surfaces of the samples, but prolonged heating produced etch figures on both the (111) and (100) faces, reminiscent of chemical

Cord 1/2

L 18117-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003902

etching. The figures on the (100) face were characteristic of edge dislocations. Etching under the second set of conditions produced three-sided pyramidal pits with well-defined peaks, corresponding to dislocations emerging on the (111) face. The thermal etching of cuprous-oxide crystals makes it possible to study dislocation structure of these crystals at high temperature. Together with this, vacuum etching may prove to be an aid in this process of studying the mechanism by which the concentration of oxygen changes during the heat treatment of cuprous oxide. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskoy institut (Lvov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 02Jan63

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, ML

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

Cord 2/2

33354

S/181/62/004/001/026 '052
B102/B104

24.7600 1043 1035

AUTHORS: Andriyevskiy, A. I., Dimarova, Ye. N., and Pidorya, M. M.

TITLE: Thermal conductivity of Cu_2O single and polycrystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 163-167

TEXT: A comparison of published results shows that the heat conduction coefficient of Cu_2O differs by 100 % with the use of different measuring methods. Kh. I. Amirkhanov (Izv. AN Az.SSR, 1, No. 4, 1946) has shown that $\lambda T = \text{const}$ for Cu_2O between 93 and 763°K, which is indicative of pure phonon heat conduction. It was now studied in how far the crystal structure and the impurity concentration affect the thermal conductivity, since, e.g., phonon scattering from grain boundaries and impurity centers may play a role. The specimens investigated were prepared from M-O (M-O) copper and subjected to different kinds of heat treatment in air or vacuo. The experimental arrangement for heat-conduction measurement (Fig. 1) had a measuring accuracy of 0.020. The maximum error in λ measurement was $\leq 3\%$. Electrical conductivity σ and carrier concentra-

Card 1/3

Thermal conductivity of Cu_2O single...

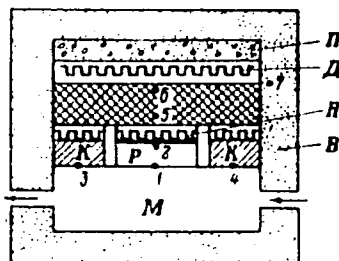
33354
S/181/62/004/001/026/052
B102/B104

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy inatitut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1961 (initially)
July 17, 1961 (after revision)

Fig. 1. Experimental arrangement.

Legend: (1) - (7) copper-constantan thermocouples;
(П) foam plastics;
(Н) additional heater;
(H) main heater; (K) insulating ring; (P) specimen; (B) cotton wool; (M) copper plate as coolant.



Card 3/3

BOBROV, Ye.G.; BONDARTSEV, A.S.; BORISOVA, A.G.; VASIL'KOV, B.P.;
VASIL'CHENKO, I.T.; GOLUBKOVA, V.F.; GRUDZINSKAYA, I.A.;
YEGOROVA, T.V.; ZINOVA, A.D.; IVANINA, L.I.; LEONOVA, T.G.;
MATSENKO, A.Ye.; PIDOTTI, O.I.; POBEDIMOVA, Ye.G.; POLYAKOV,
P.P.; POYARKOVA, A.I.; SAVICH, V.P.; SIN'KOVA, G.M.; SMIRNOVA,
Z.N.; SMOL'YANINOVA, L.A.; FEDOROV, A.I.A.; KHARADZE, A.L.;
TSVELEV, N.N.; SHISHKIN, B.K.[deceased]; PEN'KOVA, G.A., red.;
BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.; FRIDMAN, Z.L., tekhn. red.

[Botanical atlas] botanicheskii atlas. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,
1963. 501 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shishkin).
(Botany--Atlases)

ARTYUSHENKO, Z.T.; GUSEV, Yu.D., kand.biolog.nauk; ZAYTSEV, G.N.;
ZAMYATNIN, B.N.; KNORRING-NEUSTROYEVA, O.E.; PIDOTTI, O.A.;
PILIPENKO, F.S.; POIYAKOV, P.P.; RODIONENKO, G.I.;
SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOV, S.Ya., prof., doktor
biolog.nauk; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Trees and shrubs of the U.S.S.R.; wild and cultivated, and the
prospects for introduction] Derev'ia i kustarniki SSSR;
dikorastushchie, kul'tiviruemye i perspektivnye dlia introduktsii.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk. Vol.6. [Angiosperms: Loganiaceae-Compositae]
Pokrytosemennye semeistva, Loganiyevye - Slozhnotsvetnye. 1962.
378 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.
(Trees) (Shrubs)

PILOTTI, U. A.

Atlas and index of seeds and fruits of ornamental agnals. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk
SSSR, 1952. 116 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Nauchno-popybnyi seriaz. 1952-1953)

QK94.P5

GOLOVACH, A.G.; GRUBOV, V.I.; ZAMYATNIN, B.N.; LINCHEVSKIY, I.A.; PETAYEV, S.I.; PIDOTTI, O.A.; PILIPENKO, P.S.; POLETIKO, O.M.; RODIONENKO, G.I.; SAAKOV, S.G.; SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOV, S.Ye., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; SHIPCHINSKIY, N.V. [deceased]; BELKINA, M.A., red.izd-va; ELEYKH, E.Yu., tekhn.red.

[Trees and shrubs of the U.S.S.R.; wild and cultivated species and plants considered for prospective introduction] Derev'ia i kustarniki SSSR; dikorastushchie, kul'tiviruemye i perspektivnye dlia introduktsii. Moskva, Vol.5. [Angiosperms: myrtle and olive families] Pokrytosemennye: Semeistva mirtovye-meslinovye. 1960. 543 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.
(Myrtle) (Olive) (Plant introduction)

PIDOTTI, O.A.

"Manual of seeds for agriculture, horticulture, and forestry"
[in German] by W.Brouwer and A.Stahlin. Reviewed by O.A. Pidotti.
Bot.zhur. 41 no.10:1530-1531 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

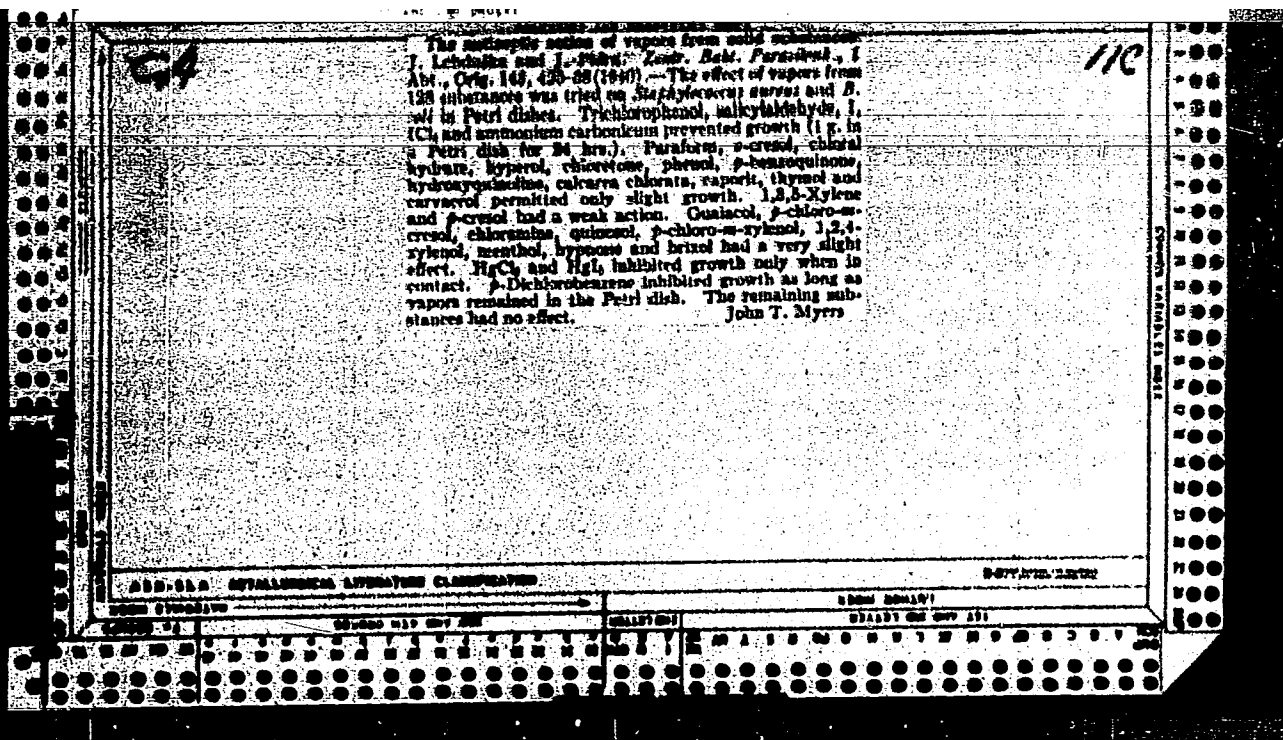
1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Seeds)

1. PIDOTTI, O.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Germination
7. Germinating ability of seeds of perennial graminaceous plants as a function of the terms of storage. Trudy Bot. inst. AN SSSR. Ser. 6 no.2, 1952
9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified

ARTYUSHENKO, Z.T.; VASIL'YEV, I.V.; GZYRYAN, M.S.; GOLOVACH, A.G.; GRUBOV, V.I.; ZAMYATNIN, B.N.; ~~PIDOTTI, O.A.~~; PILIPENKO, F.S.; POLETIKO, O.M., kand.biolog.nauk; ~~RODIONENKO, G.I.~~; RUSANOV, F.N.; SAAKOV, S.G.; SOKOLOV, S.Ya., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; ~~FEDOROV, A.I.~~; SHIPCHINSKIY, N.V. [deceased]; SHUL'GINA, V.V.; SHUKHOBODSKIY, B.A.; GOLOVNIN, M.I., red. izd-va; KRUGLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Trees and shrubs of the U.S.S.R.; wild, cultivated, and promising exotic trees and shrubs] Derav'ia i kustarniki SSSR; dikorastushchie, kul'tiviruemye i perspektivnye dlia introduktsii. Moskva. [Vol.4. Angiosperms: Leguminosae - Punicaceae] Pokrytosemennye: Semeistva bobovye-granatovye. 1958. 973 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. AN SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.
(Angiosperms) (Trees) (Shrubs)



KOVAL'CHUK, A.A.; PIDPALYY, G.P.; ROSTNYI, A.I.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in patients with
vibratory disease of first and second stage. Vrach. delo
no.10:114-117 0 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Krivorozhskiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'-
nykh zabolevaniy.

FIDPALYY, G.P. (Krivoy Rog); STESHENKO, I.A. (Krivoy Rog)

Combination of silicosis, tuberculosis and cancer of the
lungs. Kaz. med. zhur. no.2:63-64, Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS-CANCER)
(LUNGS-DUST DISEASES)

SCHARNAG, Vilem, PIDRA, Eric

Coloring of the paper.
F'ed

1. Spelling

SCHARHAG, Vilem; PIDRA, Egon

Identification of wood stains. Drevo 18 no.1:15-17 Ja '63.

1. Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu, n.p., Usti nad Labem.

SCHARHAG, Vilem; PIDRA, Egon.

Testing the Spoloxyl white T. Drevo 17 no.4:117-118 Ap
'62.

1. Spolek pro chemickou a hutni výrobu, Usti nad Labem.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

MIHULOVA, L.; PIDRMAN, V.; JURKOVIC, V. prof. MUDr.; HANKA, V.

Diagnostic significance of forms of fibrillation curves. Vnitřní
lek. 11 no.6:562-565 Je'65.

1. II. katedra vnitřního lékařství LF Karlovy University v Hradci
Kralove (prednosta: prof. MUDr. Vilo Jurkovic).

PIDRAT, Vladimir; NIELOVA, Libuse; HAMET, Alois; ZALUBA, Karel

The significance of the B-lead in the diagnosis of left ventricular hypertrophy. Slov. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. 1974, 7 no.5:665-671 14.

1. II. interní klinika a externí odd. interní lékařství (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Janáček), Lékařské fakulty Karlov. University v Hradci Králové.

MIHULOVA, Libuse; PIDRMAN, Vladimir; BELOBRADEK, Zdenek; JURKOVIC, Vilo.

Atrial dissociation. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov.
univ. (Hrad. Kral.) 6 no.5:suppl. 643-646 '63

1. II. katedra vnitřního lékařství; (prednosta: prof. MUDr.
V. Jurkovic), Karlova univerzita v Hradci Kralove.

SIDOROV, B.M.; PIDSAN, D.I.

Mechanization of the loading of potatoes and other bulk materials.
Trudy Ukr.NIISP no.8:108-115 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

SIDOROV, B.M.; PINOAN, B.I.

Standardization and packaging of the vitaminized bioglycerol seed
preparation (BKV). Study conducted in 1961-1962.

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

S/0198/64/010/002/0181/0189

AUTHOR: Pidstrygach, Ya. S. (Podstrigach, Ya. S.) (L'viv); Kolyano, Yu. M. (L'viv)

TITLE. The two-dimensional temperature problem in elasticity theory for a semi-infinite disk, along whose edge the heat source moves

SOURCE: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 10, no. 2, 1964, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: two-dimensional temperature problem, elasticity theory, elastic semi-infinite disk, isotropic homogeneous disk, Fourier integral transform, Laplace integral transform, probability integral, temperature field, temperature stress, Struve function, Bessel function, MacDonald function asymptotic heat condition, stationary heat condition

ABSTRACT: Using Fourier and Laplace integral transforms, the authors find a non-stationary temperature field of the form

Card 1/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$t(x, y, \tau) = \frac{q_0}{8\pi\delta\lambda} \int_0^\tau \frac{e^{-\omega(\tau-\tau_0)}}{\tau-\tau_0} \frac{d\tau_0}{\tau-\tau_0} =$$

$$= \frac{q_0}{4\pi\delta\lambda} [1 + \mu(q, \omega)] K_0(q) e^{-\omega\tau} \quad (3)$$

where

$$q = \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{[\sigma^2 + (2ax)^2][x^2 + (y - \sigma\tau)^2]}; \quad \omega = \tau \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2 + (2ax)^2}{x^2 + (y - \sigma\tau)^2}}$$

$\mu(q, \omega)$ is the Ry*kalin function [Ry*kalin, N. N., The thermal bases of welding, part I, Izd-vo AN SSSR, M.-L., 1947], and $K_0(q)$ is a zero-order MacDonald function. The authors also find the corresponding temperature stresses in a thin elastic semi-infinite disk of the form:

Card 2/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_s = & -2Na \int_0^{\tau} e^{-\pi a(\tau-\tau_0)} \left\{ \frac{2x^3(3|z_0|^2 - 4x^2)}{|z_0|^6} + \right. \\
 & + \frac{x[2a(\tau-\tau_0)(4x^2 - |z_0|^2) - |z_0|^4]}{2\sqrt{\pi}a(\tau-\tau_0)^{3/2}|z_0|^4} + \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{xz_0}{4a^2(\tau-\tau_0)^2} + \right. \right. \\
 & + \frac{2x+z_0}{z_0^3} - \frac{x+z_0}{2a(\tau-\tau_0)z_0} \Big) e^{\frac{x_0^2}{4a(\tau-\tau_0)}} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{a(\tau-\tau_0)}} \right) \Big] + e^{-\frac{|z_0|^2}{4a(\tau-\tau_0)}} \times \\
 & \times \left[\frac{|z_0|^2 - x^2}{2a(\tau-\tau_0)} - \frac{2x^3}{|z_0|^3} + 1 \right] \frac{1}{|z_0|^3} \Big\} d\tau_0 \\
 Y_s = & 2Na \int_0^{\tau} e^{-\pi a(\tau-\tau_0)} \left\{ \frac{2}{|z_0|^6} (4x^2 - |z_0|^2)(|z_0|^2 - x^2) + \right. \\
 & + \frac{x[2(4x^2 - 3|z_0|^2)(\tau-\tau_0)a - |z_0|^4]}{2\sqrt{\pi}a(\tau-\tau_0)^{3/2}|z_0|^4} + \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{-z_0 x^3}{z_0^3} + \frac{z_0 - x}{2a(\tau-\tau_0)z_0} + \right. \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Cor'd 3/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$+ \frac{xz_0}{4a^2(\tau - \tau_0)^2} \left[e^{-\frac{z_0^2}{4a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \right) \right] - e^{-\frac{z_0^2}{4a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \left[\frac{2x^2}{|z_0|^2} - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2a(\tau - \tau_0)} \right] \frac{1}{|z_0|^2} d\tau_0 \quad (14)$$

$$X_y = 2Nax \int_0^y e^{-\frac{y^2}{4a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \left\{ \frac{4(y - \tau_0)}{|z_0|^2} \left[\frac{2x^2}{|z_0|^2} - 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \right] - \operatorname{Im} \left[\left(\frac{z_0}{4a^2(\tau - \tau_0)^2} - \frac{1}{2a(\tau - \tau_0)z_0} + \frac{2}{z_0^2} \right) e^{-\frac{z_0^2}{4a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \times \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \times \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \right) \right] + 2e^{-\frac{z_0^2}{4a(\tau - \tau_0)}} \frac{y - \tau_0}{|z_0|^2} \left[\frac{1}{4a(\tau - \tau_0)} + \frac{1}{|z_0|^2} \right] \right\} d\tau_0$$

Card 4/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

where

$$\operatorname{erfc}(u) = 1 - \operatorname{erf}(u) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_u^{\infty} e^{-u^2} du, \quad z_0 = x + i(y - vt_0).$$

here

$$\operatorname{erf}(u) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^u e^{-u^2} du,$$

is the probability integral.

The disk is homogeneous and isotropic, and along its border the heat source moves with constant speed. In addition, heat radiation is emitted from the lateral surfaces. As a special case, the following solution is found for the problem of a heat insulated semi-infinite disk:

$$t(x, y, \tau) = \frac{q_0}{8\pi\lambda\delta} e^{-\frac{(x-v\tau)^2 + y^2}{4\tau}} K_0(q, \omega).$$

Card 5/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_s = & -Na \left[\frac{4x^2}{v} \left(\frac{y-v\tau}{|z|^2} - \frac{y}{r^2} \right) + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x[2a(\tau-\tau_0)(4x^2-|z_0|^2)-|z_0|^4]}{\sqrt{\pi}[a(\tau-\tau_0)]^{3/2}|z_0|^3} + \right. \right. \\
 & + 2\operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{xz_0}{4a^2(\tau-\tau_0)^2} + \frac{2x+z_0}{z_0^2} - \frac{x+z_0}{2a(\tau-\tau_0)z_0} \right) e^{-\frac{z_0^2}{4a(\tau-\tau_0)}} \times \right. \\
 & \times \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{a(\tau-\tau_0)}} \right) \left. \right] \left. \right] d\tau_0 - \frac{2y}{v^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4v^2}} + \left[\frac{y-v\tau}{|z|} K_0(0, \omega) + \right. \\
 & \left. + K_0(0, \omega) \right] \frac{1}{2a} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a} (v-\tau)} \Bigg\} \\
 Y_s = & Na \left[\frac{4}{v} \left(\frac{y^2}{r^2} - \frac{(y-v\tau)^2}{|z|^2} \right) + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x[2(4x^2-3|z_0|^2)(\tau-\tau_0)a-|z_0|^4]}{\sqrt{\pi}[a(\tau-\tau_0)]^{3/2}|z_0|^3} + \right. \right. \\
 & + 2\operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{-xz_0^2}{2a^2} + \frac{z_0-x}{2a(\tau-\tau_0)z_0} + \frac{xz_0}{4a^2(\tau-\tau_0)^2} \right) e^{-\frac{z_0^2}{4a(\tau-\tau_0)}} \times \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Card 6/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$\times \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{a(\tau-\tau_0)}}\right)\left]\right] d\tau_0 - \frac{2y}{v^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4v\tau}} + \left[\frac{y-v\tau}{|z|} K_{-1}(Q, \omega) - K_0(Q, \omega)\right] \frac{1}{2a} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a}(\tau-\tau_0)} \Bigg\}. \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_p = Nax \Bigg\{ & \frac{4}{v} \left[\frac{y^2}{r^4} - \frac{(y-v\tau)^2}{|z|^4} \right] - 2 \int_0^1 \left[\frac{4\pi(y-v\tau_0)}{\sqrt{a\pi(\tau-\tau_0)}|z_0|^4} + \right. \\ & + i \operatorname{Im} \left[\left(\frac{z_0}{4a^2(\tau-\tau_0)^2} - \frac{1}{2a(\tau-\tau_0)z_0} + \frac{2}{z_0^3} \right) \times \right. \\ & \times e^{-\frac{r^2}{4a(\tau-\tau_0)}} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{a(\tau-\tau_0)}}\right)\left]\right] d\tau_0 - \frac{2}{v^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4v\tau}} + \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2a|z|} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a}(\tau-\tau_0)} K_{-1}(Q, \omega) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Card 7/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

where

$$q = \frac{v}{2a}|z|; \quad \omega = \frac{v\tau}{|z|}; \quad z = x + i(y - v\tau); \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{v\tau_1}{|z|}; \quad K_m(q, \omega) = \int_0^\infty \omega_1^{m-1} \exp\left[-\frac{q}{2}\left(\omega_1 + \frac{1}{\omega_1}\right)\right] d\omega_1, \quad m = 0, -1.$$

The following formulas are obtained for determining the temperature field and the temperature stresses under asymptotic heat conditions in a semi-infinite, heat-insulated disk in non-stationary coordinates which move along with the source at a constant speed;

$$t(x, y) = \frac{q_0}{4\pi\lambda b} e^{-\frac{v\tau_1}{2a}} K_0\left(\frac{v\tau_1}{2a}\right).$$

$$X_s = -Na \left[\frac{4x_1^2 y_1}{v_1^3} + \int_0^\infty \left\{ 2\operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{x_1 z_1}{4a^2 v_1^3} + \frac{2x_1 + z_1}{s_1^2} - \frac{x_1 + z_1}{2av_1 s_1} \right) e^{\frac{s_1^2}{4av_1}} \right] \right\} \right]$$

Card 8/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{z_1}{2\sqrt{\sigma\tau_1}} \right) \Bigg] + \frac{x_1 [2\sigma\tau_1 (4x_1^2 - |z_1|^2) - |z_1|^4]}{\sqrt{\pi} (\sigma\tau_1)^{3/2} |z_1|^4} d\tau_1 + \\
 & + \left[K_0 \left(\frac{\sigma\tau_1}{2a} \right) + \frac{y_1}{r_1} K_1 \left(\frac{\sigma\tau_1}{2a} \right) \right] e^{-\frac{\sigma\tau_1}{2a}} \Bigg] \\
 Y_p = Na & \left\{ -\frac{4y_1^2}{\sigma\tau_1} + \int_0^{\infty} \left\{ 2\operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\bar{z}_1 z_1^{-3} + \frac{z_1 - x_1}{2\sigma\tau_1 z_1} + \frac{x_1 z_1}{4\sigma^2 \tau_1^2} \right) e^{-\frac{\sigma\tau_1}{2a}} \right. \right. \right. (16) \\
 & \times \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{z_1}{2\sqrt{\sigma\tau_1}} \right) \Bigg] + \frac{x_1 [2(4x_1^2 - 3|z_1|^2)\sigma\tau_1 a - |z_1|^4]}{\sqrt{\pi} (\sigma\tau_1)^{3/2} |z_1|^4} d\tau_1 + \\
 & + \left[\frac{y_1}{r_1} K_1 \left(\frac{\sigma\tau_1}{2a} \right) - K_0 \left(\frac{\sigma\tau_1}{2a} \right) \right] e^{-\frac{\sigma\tau_1}{2a}} \Bigg\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Card 9/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$X_p = Nax_1 \left\{ -\frac{4y_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2 \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{4x_1(y_1 + \sigma_1)}{\sqrt{a\pi\sigma_1} |x_1|^3} + i \operatorname{Im} \left[\left(\frac{z_1}{4\sigma_1^2} - \frac{1}{2ax_1} + \right. \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. + \frac{2}{x_1} \right) e^{\frac{z_1^2}{4\sigma_1^2}} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{z_1}{2\sqrt{\sigma_1}} \right) \right] \right\} dx_1 + \frac{1}{\sigma_1} K_1 \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{2a} \right) e^{-\frac{\sigma_1^2}{4a}} \right\}.$$

where K_1 is a first order MacDonald function, and

$$r_1 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}, \quad z_1 = x_1 + i(y_1 + \sigma_1).$$

Card 10/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

Finally, the following solution to the problem is obtained for a stationary source under stationary heat conditions:

$$t = \frac{q_0}{4\pi\lambda\delta} K_0(ur), \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_s = & -\pi^2 \left\{ \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{1}{ur} + \frac{2x}{p^2x} - ux \right) (H_1(ur) - Y_1(ur)) - \right. \right. \\ & - \left(1 + \frac{x}{p} \right) (H_0(ur) - Y_0(ur)) \left. \right] + \frac{2ux}{\pi} + \frac{4x^2(3y^2 - x^2)}{\pi x^2 y^2} - \\ & - \frac{2}{r^2 x} \left[\frac{x^2 - y^2}{ur} K_1(ur) - y^2 K_0(ur) \right] \left. \right\}. \\ Y_s = & \pi N \left\{ \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{2x}{p^2x} - ux - \frac{1}{px} \right) (H_1(ur) - Y_1(ur)) + \right. \right. \\ & + (H_0(ur) - Y_0(ur)) \left(1 - \frac{x}{p} \right) \left. \right] + \frac{2ux}{\pi} + \frac{4(3x^2 - y^2)y^2}{\pi x^2 y^2} - \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Cord 11/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

$$X_p = \pi N \left\{ \pi i \operatorname{Im} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2}{(\mu p)^2} \right) (H_1(\mu p) - Y_1(\mu p)) + \frac{H_0(\mu p) - Y_0(\mu p)}{\mu p} \right] + \frac{8xy(x^2 - y^2)}{\pi x^2 y^2} + \frac{2xy}{\pi^2} \left[\frac{2K_1(w)}{w} + K_0(w) \right] \right\}.$$

where $p = x + iy$, $H_v(\mu p)$ is a Struve function with real argument ($v=0, 1$); $Y_v(\mu p)$ is a second type Bessel function with real argument; and $K_v(w)$ is a MacDonald function. Graphs are drawn for the distribution of temperature stresses along the coordinate axes under stationary heat conditions. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas, 4 figures.

Cor 42/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4023368

ASSOCIATION: Insty^{tst} mashy^{nozn}avstva i avtomaty^{ky}, AN UkrRSR
(Institute of Machine Science and Automation, AN UkrRSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Jul62

DATE ACQ: 15Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 13/13

SHABANOV, P.P.; PIDZHAKOV, N.N., zhurnalist (Dolmatovskiy rayon, Kurganskaya oblast')

A foresighted specialist. Veterinariia 42 no.12:3-4 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Dolmatovskogo rayona, Kurganskoy oblasti (for Shabanov).

L 41136-66 WT(d)/WT(m)/WP(k)/WP(h)/r/WT(l)/WP(v)/WP(t)/WT
ACC NR: AP6025611 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0051/0051

INVENTOR: Timoshenko, A. N.; Pidzharyy, A. F.; Bessonov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Injector-type torch¹⁴ for gas-shielded arc welding. Class 21.
No. 183304¹⁰

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 13, 1966, 51

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, inert gas welding, welding torch

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an injector-type welding torch for nonconsumable-electrode arc welding with combined inert gas and flux shielding. In order to simplify the torch design and ensure

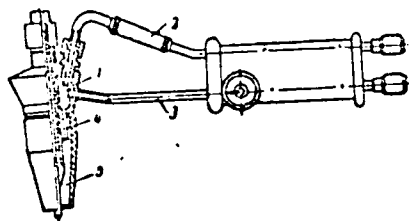


Fig. 1. Injector-type welding torch

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.8.034:621.791.8

L 41136-66

ACC NR: AP6025611

a continuous feed of the gas-flux mixture to the welding zone, the torch head (see Fig. 1) is provided with ring-shaped chamber 1 with inlets for injector pipe 2 and gas-flux-carrying pipe 3. The chamber is connected to nozzle 5 by ring-shaped channel 4. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[DV]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 07May62/ ATD PRESS: 50574

Card 2/2 hs

KLISENKO, Yu.F.; PIDZHIYANTS, S.A.; RUTKOVSKIY, B.I.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; SLIPCHENKO, P.S.; SHIMKEVICH, K.A.

Flow-line construction of large thermal electric plan . From.
stroit. 30 no.10:8-13 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Yuzhenerpostroy (for Klisenko). 2. Akademiya stroitel'stva i
arkhitektury USSR (for Pidzhiyants, Rutkovskiy, Rybal'skiy,
Slipchenko). 3. Glavenergoprojekt (for Sapozhnikov). 4. Yuzhener-
postroy (for Shimkevich).
(Building) (Electric power plants)

PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Mineralogy of ores in the Kadzharan copper and molybdenum deposit.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol. i geog. nauki 13 no.2:31-58 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Kadzharan region (Armenia)--Mineralogy)

PIDAKHYAN, G.O.

Some geochemical characteristics of rocks in the region of the
Dastakert copper-molybdenum deposit. Zap.Arm.otd.Vses.n.s.
ob-va no.1:92-100 1959. (MIRA 14:16)
(Sisian District--Geochemistry)

PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Mercurial mineralization on the northeastern shore of Lake Sevan. Izv. AN
Arm. SSR. Ser. geol. i geog. nauk 10 no.3:45-57 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Sevan, Lake--Mercury ores)

MAGAK'YAN, I.G., akademik; PIDZHYAN, G.G.; FARMAZYAN, A.S.

Rhenium in copper-molybdenum deposits of the Armenian
S.S.R. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 37 no.2:77-81 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Magak'yan).

MAGAK'YAN, I.G.; MKRTCHYAN, S.S.; PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Conditions of the formation and location of copper-molybdenum
porphyritic deposits in the Armenian S.S.R. ~~Zakon~~. razm. p lezn.
iskop. 5:321-325 162. (MIRA 15:12)
(Armenia-Copper ores) (Armenia-Molybdenum ores)

PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Germanium minerals and germanium-bearing sulfides from a
copper-molybdenum deposit. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 30 no.3:
163-167 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Armyanskoy
SSR. Predstavleno akad. AN Armyanskoy SSR I.G. Magak'yanom.
(Germanium)

PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Geochemistry of ores in the Dastakert copper-molybdenum deposit.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. geol. i geog. nauk 11 no. 4:9-21 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Arm. SSR.
(Dastakert region--Copper ores)
(Dastakert region--Molybdenum ores)

PIDZHANYAN, G.O.

7
Sedimentary and volcanic series of northeastern coast of
Sevan Lake. G. O. Pidzhanyan. Izvest. Akad. Nauk Armyan.
S.S.R. Fiz.-Mat. Nauch. Tekh. Nauk 9, No. 6, 71-6
(1958) (in Russian; Armenian summary, 76). The vol-
canic rocks include porphyrite and its tuff, breccia, rarely
tuff conglomerate, and in some places diabase. The sedi-
mentary rocks are argillaceous and cryst. limestone par-
tially turned into marble, marl, and sandstone. Metamor-
phic rocks are hornblende-, mica- and quartz-mica-schists.
M. Charnandarian

46
myi

PIDZHIVAN, G. O.

Mercury mineralization on the northeastern shore of
Lake Sevan. G. O. Pidzhivan. *Izv. Akad. Nauk
Armyn S.S.R., Ser. Geol. i Geogr. Nauk* 10, No. 3, 46-57
(1967) (in Russian).—Mineralogical and chem. data on cores
are given. Qual. spectral analyses of the cinnabar rocks are
given.

A. Volborth

PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Geochemistry of ores in the Dastakert copper-molybdenum deposit.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR Ser.geol.i geog.nauk v. 11 no.4:9-21 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Dastakert region--Copper ores)
(Dastakert region--Molybdenum ores)

PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Hypogene bornite in the Dastekert deposit. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.
geol. i geog. nauk 10 no. 5/6:81-83 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Sisian Province--Bornite)

ARAKELIAN, R.A.; PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Concerning B.G. Malkhasian's, I.U.A. Lele's, and S.S. Vaniushin's
works on the Kafan ore deposit. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. geol. i geog.
nauk 11 no.2:87-92 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Kafan District—Ore deposits)

PIDZHYAN, G.O.

Garnets from the Gekhi River basin. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. PMET nauk 5
no. 5:37-42 '52. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Gekhi Valley--Garnets)

ARAKELYAN, R.A.; PIIDZHYAN, G.O.

New data on the genesis and age of mineralisation of the Kafan group deposits. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 22 no.1:29-34 '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
Predstavleno I.G.Magak'yanom.
(Kafan District--Mineralogy)

Hidzhran, G. G.

New data about the origin and age of mineralization of the Kafan field deposits. R. A. Arakelyan and G. G. Hidzhran. Doklady Akad. Nauk Armyan. S.S.R. 1960 (in Russian, Armenian summary). The geol., mineralogical, and chem. study showed the age of the Kafan field (I) to be of pre-upper Jurassic period. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena are predominant with some bornite, thenardite, and enargite; typical elements of the acid magma, such as Sb, W, and Mo, as well as those of the primary magma, such as Ni, Co, and Pt, are absent.

Elisabeth Barabash

PM

Chalcopyrite pseudomorphs after pyrite. G. O. Fedg
hyan. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (MIR), ser.
pyrite mineral. 79, 301-2 (1950). In cavities and veinlets of
strongly silicified granodiorites, good crystals of 0.5 to 2 cm
size are described, in pentagonal dodecahedra forms, with
subordinate octahedra. They show the typical situation
of pyrite on the faces. In reality, these crystals are pseudo-
morphs, with chalcopyrite and relict pyrite in their interior,
pyrite in the exterior parts, as the microscopic exam. of
polished sections showed. Also metamorphic replacements
of pyrite by sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite are ob-
served. The pyrite is locally oxidized to limonite. The
chalcopyrite is intergrown with bornite and sphalerite in
linear networks ("exsolv" structure). The chem. change
of chalcopyrite to covellite and chalcocite is also observed.
The change of pyrite to chalcopyrite is hydrothermal
metamorphic, usually, this reaction was incomplete, as is
shown by the chem. analysis and the relict structures.

W. Ford

L 22711-66 ENT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/ENP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG/JYT(HS)

ACC NR: AP6009070

SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/003/0293/0299

AUTHOR: Bilyy, Ya. M.; Vyshnevs'kyi, V. N.—Vishnevskiy, V. N.; Hnyy, R. H.—53
Gnyy, R. G.; Lakhots'kyi, T. V.—Lakhotskiy, T. V.; Pidzyraylo, M. S.—Pidzy-
raylo, N. S. B

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyi derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Low-temperature x-ray luminescence of alkali halide single crystals with
anion impurities 21 21 16

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 293-299

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence center, luminescence spectrum, luminescent
material, x-ray effect, impurity level, anion, optic transition

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the concentration dependence of x ray
luminescence of single crystals of NaCl-I, NaCl-Br, KCl-I, and KCl-Br grown from
the melt by the Kiropoulos method, at a temperature of 100K. The impurity-ion con-
centration was 0.1, 1.0, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, or 20% by weight in the melt. The spec-
trum was measured with a spectrophotometric setup based on a monochromator from
the SF-4 spectrophotometer. The samples were several orders of magnitude thicker
than the depth of penetration of the exciting x-radiation. The measurements were
made first at 100K and then at higher temperatures. The results show that at 100K

Card 1/2

L 22711-66

ACC NR: AF6009070

at small impurity concentrations the x ray luminescence spectra of both crystals exhibit bands in the ultraviolet and in the visible region of the spectrum, due to transitions at the localized levels of the impurity. When the impurity concentration is increased, all x ray luminescent spectra acquire a band whose intensity is approximately proportional to the square of the impurity concentration; this band can apparently be regarded as the emission band of the paired ions of the impurity. The analysis of the spectra gives grounds for assuming that in most emission bands the core of the luminescent center is the impurity ion, which replaces the anion in the main substance. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28 May 65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 013
ATD PRESS: 4229

Card 2/2

OK

L 64741-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/E/C(m)/EHP(c)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5015448

UR/0155/65/010/006/0691/0692

AUTHORS: Vyshnevs'kyi, V.N.; Hnyp, R.H.; Pidzyraylo, M.S.

TITLE: Violet photoluminescence of NaI(Tl) single crystals at 77K

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 691-692

TOPIC TAGS: sodium compound, single crystal, telluride, scintillation detector, luminescence spectrum

ABSTRACT: The violet luminescence band of single crystals of NaI(Tl), excited by filtered mercury lines in the 280--312 nm range, has been investigated at 77K. The 10 x 10 x 5 mm crystals were cut in a dry box and enclosed in quartz cuvettes. These were lowered into liquid nitrogen. The investigations were carried out in a spectrometer set-up with a UM-2 monochromator. In crystals with an activator concentration of about 1×10^{-4} mole Tl/mol NaI, the band is asymmetrical on the long-wavelength side (at smaller concentrations an almost

Card 1/2

L 64741-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015448

3
symmetrical structureless band is observed at 432 nm). At an activator concentration of about 3.7×10^{-4} mole Tl/mole NaI two maxima of almost equal intensity occur: at 429 and at 439 nm. A clear separation of the two bands occurs at a concentration of 1.3×10^{-3} , when the second maximum is considerably more intense and shifted somewhat to 444 nm. On aging this band increases considerably in intensity. The appearance of structure can be due either to a grouping of activator ions on the defects, leading to a change in the interaction of the lattice with the activator ions, or the radiation may be due to the $^3P_1 \rightarrow ^1S_0$ and $^3P_0 \rightarrow ^1S_0$ transitions and the probability of the latter increases with activator concentration. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kiy derzhuniversity at im. Iv. Franka [L'vovskiy derzhavnyi universitet im. I. Franko] (L'vov State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 55, OP

NR. R.F.SOV. 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 llc

L 22712-66 ENT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JXT(HS)
 ACC NR: AP6009071 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/003/0300/0304

AUTHOR: Vyshnevs'kyi, V. N. -- Vishnevskiy, V. N.; Pidzyraylo, M. S. -- Pidzyraylo, N. S.

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyi derzhuniversitytet)

TITLE: Luminescence of thallium iodide

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 300-304

TOPIC TAGS: thallium compound, single crystal, polycrystal, photoluminescence, x ray effect, luminescence spectrum, luminescence quenching, quantum yield, ir phenomenon, crystal vacancy, activation energy

ABSTRACT: In view of the scarcity of reports of precision investigations of the luminescence of TlI and in view of the different interpretations of the nature of the luminescence centers, the authors have investigated photoluminescence and x ray luminescence of polycrystalline samples of TlI, obtained by zone melting with multiple passages through the zone, and also several single crystals grown by the Stockbarger method in quartz ampoules. The luminescence properties of the single and polycrystalline samples were approximately identical. The photoluminescence spectra were investigated with a spectrophotometer based on the UM-monochromator. The luminescence was excited by filtered mercury radiation at 366 and 315 mμ, or

L 22712-66

ACC NR: AF6009071

else with ultraviolet rays from a mercury lamp (TRK-2) in the 250--400 nm band. The x-ray luminescence spectra were measured with a modified SF-4 spectrophotometer. The results show that the luminescence spectra of single-crystal TlI consist of four bands at 480, 545, 740, and 900 nm. The luminescence intensity of these bands depends on the preparation of the crystal, on its heat treatment, and on the spectral composition of the exciting radiation. The absolute quantum yield of the photoluminescence when excited with 366 nm line is 0.07 at 100K and decreases rapidly with rising temperature. The activation energies of the nonradiative transitions, determined by a method of temperature luminescence quenching was 0.05 and 0.09 eV for the 545 and 900 nm bands, respectively. The presence of the 480, 545, and 900 nm bands is apparently due to the presence of halide vacancies in the crystal. The nature of the 740 nm band is not presently clear as yet. The 740 nm band can be clearly seen in the luminescence spectrum of samples with weak infrared luminescence. The activation energies were determined from the temperature dependence of the luminescence intensity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

[02]

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 08May65/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 003

ATD PRESS: 4229

Выходной № [] (Выходной № [])

POLYMER LETTERS, Vol. 6, No. 8, pp. 709-712, 1968.
Polymer Letters Publishing Co., New York, N.Y.

• **Individuals** are the people who are involved in the project. They are the ones who are responsible for the project's success or failure. They are the ones who are responsible for the project's progress. They are the ones who are responsible for the project's results. They are the ones who are responsible for the project's impact. They are the ones who are responsible for the project's legacy.

BELIKOVICH, B.A. [Belikovych, B.O.]; VISHNEVSKIY, V.N. [Vishnevs'kyi, V.N.];
LYSKOVICH, A.B. [Lyskovych, O.B.]; PIDZYRAYLO, N.S. [Pidzyraylo, M.S.]

Investigation of the distribution of an activator in NaI - Tl
crystals [with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 4 no.1:108-115
Ja-P '59. (MIRA 12:6)

L'vivskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko.
(Sodium iodide crystals) (Thallium)

VISHNEVSKIY, V.N. [Vyshnevs'kyi, V.N.]; PIDZYRAYLO, N.S. [Pidzyrailo, M.S.]

Absolute quantum yield of the photoluminescence of a synthetic ruby
at room temperature. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5 no. 5:629-633 S-O '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Rubies) (Luminescence)

VISHNEVSKIY, V.N. [Vyshnevs'kyi, V.N.]; LYSKOVICH, A.B. [Lyskovych, C.B.];
PIDZYRAYLO, N.S. [Pidzyrailo, M.S.]

Stability of the reflecting power of magnesium oxide over a
wide temperature range. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.2:213-215
Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Ivana Franko.
(Magnesium oxide—Optical properties)

S/058/62/000/011/012/16.
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Vishnevs'kiy, V. N., Pidziraylo, M. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the efficiency of a luminescent synthetic ruby at room temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 76, abstract 117511 ("Dopovidi ta povidoml. L'vivs'k. un-t", 1961, no. 2, part 1, 1745, Ukrainian)

TEXT: The photoluminescence quantum yield of a synthetic ruby (having a chrome oxide concentration evaluated as 0.5%) is determined by two independent methods: 1) by comparing the intensity of the luminescence excited by the visible radiation of a mercury lamp CBHIII-1000-3 (SVDSH-100-3) ($\lambda = 404$ and 436 nm) with the intensity of this radiation diffused by a layer of magnesium oxide, and 2) by comparing the intensity of the ruby luminescence ($\lambda_{exc} = 366$ nm) with the luminescence intensity of single crystals of anthracene-luminophore of a similar quantum yield. The average values of the photoluminescence yield, determined by

Card 1/2

Investigation of the efficiency of...

S/CR/61/6/11
ROSA/ALC

these methods, are equal to 0.76 ± 0.05 and 0.76 ± 0.09 , respectively.

P. Fe 411

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016317

S/0000/62/000/000/0342/0345

AUTHOR: Vishnevskiy, V.N.; Ly*skovich, A.B.; Pidzy*raylo, N.S.

TITLE: Luminescent properties of NaI - Tl crystallophosphors

SOURCE: Vses. soveshch. po fiz. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov. 2d, Riga, 1961. Trudy*. Fiz. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov (Physics of alkali halide crystals). Riga, 1962, 342-345

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, fluorescence, phosphor, crystalline phosphor, alkali halide, alkali halide fluorescence, sodium iodide

ABSTRACT: NaI-crystals containing 0.2-1.6% Tl were examined spectrophotometrically using a Cs^{137} source for γ -radiation. The Tl content was determined by fluorescence studies and absorption measurements. In order to measure the energy distribution in the photoluminescence spectrum produced by the irradiated crystal, and the magnitude of the absolute quantum yield of photoluminescence, the 1x5x10 mm crystal specimen was fastened in the center of a 50 mm diameter, hollow, separable ball whose inside surface was coated with a 2 mm thick layer of MgO. The dried and hermetically sealed ball with the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016317

crystal was placed in an assembly consisting of an ISP-22 spectrograph, a mercury vapor lamp, a system of filters and a photoelectron multiplier. The spectrum was found to consist of an intensive, wide band with a maximum at about 4200 A and a less distinct wide band with a maximum at about 3350 A. The absolute quantum yield remained unchanged at 0.71 ± 0.08 within the concentration range of $2, 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mol Tl/mol NaI, luminescence extinction setting in when the ratio was greater. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula, and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. Franko (Lvov State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 15180-63

EPR(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFTTC/ASD/SSD

Pr-4

RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AR3003330

SOURCE: RZh, Fizika, Abs. 5D366

S/0058/63/000/005/D052/D052

AUTHOR: Vyshnevsky, V. N.; Gny, R. G.; Pidzyraylo, M. S.

63

TITLE: Investigation of the photoluminescence of anthracene vapor

CITED SOURCE: Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz., no. 1(8), 1962, 145-148

TOPIC TAGS: anthracene, fluorescence, photoluminescence, quantum yield

TRANSLATION: Apparatus comprising of an ISP-22 quartz spectrograph with a photoelectric attachment, graduated in terms of spectral sensitivity, was used to obtain the energy distribution in the luminescence spectrum of anthracene vapor (I) excited by 3100 Å light from a mercury lamp with vapor pressure 170 mm Hg and temperature 310°C, under conditions of total absorption of the exciting light by a thin (3 mm) layer of vapor. A correction was introduced for the reabsorption of the luminescence. The spectrum of the vapor of I is shifted relative to the single crystal of I toward the lower wavelengths, and its vibration structure is weakly pronounced. The value of the absolute quantum yield of photoluminescence of vapor of I (0.023) was calculated from the value obtained for the relative luminescence yield of vapor of I (relative to the crystal) and from the literature data on the absolute quantum yield of the crystal of I.

Card 1/21

42767

5/185/62/007/010/003, 020
5234/5308

04 25 70

AUTHORS: Vysnnevs'kyy, V. N., Lyskovych, O. B., Pidzyraylo, H. S.
and Chernyy, Z. P.

TITLE: Investigation of x ray luminescence of scintillators
NaI (Tl)

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962,
1101-1104

TEXT: Single crystals of NaI(Tl), 2 - 3 cm thick and having a cross-section area of 2 cm², were investigated. The energy distribution graph shows a broad intense band with a maximum near 420 mμ and a less intense one near 330 mμ. If the activator concentration is smaller than 2.5×10^{-4} moles Tl/mole NaI the total intensity of luminescence is proportional to it. Continuous irradiation for 17 hours decreased the luminescence intensity, which did not return to usual value after 30 hours. The authors explain this by additional scattering of the excitation energy on lattice defects caused irreversibly by irradiation. The authors thank Ya. M. Zakharko for

Card 1/2 1 sec 5/185/62/007/010/013/020

Investigation of x ray ...

5/135/82/007/010,001,020
0234/0308

discussion. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyi derzhniversytet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv
State University im. Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1962

Card 2/2

VISHNEVSKIY, V.N. [Vyshnevs'kyi, V.N.]; PIDZYRAYLO, N.S. [Pidzyrailo, M.S.]

Simple photoelectric attachment to the KSA-1 spectrograph.

Ukr. fiz. zhur. 7 no.10:1106-1109 0 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv.Franko.
(Spectrograph)

14.3500

1,2770

0/105/62/007/010/013/020
0254/0308

AUTHORS: Vyshnevskyy, T. A., L'vovskiy, O. B., Pilyavko, A. S. and Datsyuk, A. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the excitation photoluminescence spectra of NaI(Tl) crystals

PERIODICAL: Ukrains'kyi fizychny zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962, 1127-1133

ABSTRACT: Tl concentration was about 10^{-6} moles Tl/mole NaI in the crystal and 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0% Tl by weight in the melt. Photocurrent intensity plotted against wavelength of illumination showed intense bands about 300 mμ and less intense bands at about 250 mμ. With increasing Tl concentration the structure of each group becomes more pronounced, and 225, 234, 252, 260, 272 and 302 mμ bands can be noted. The intensity of the latter varies in different ways with Tl concentration. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivskyy derzhavnyi universytet im. I. V. Franka (L'viv University im. I. V. Franko)

CLASSIFIED: June 14, 1994
Cura 1/1 126E 8/15/92 02/010/0-0/020

S/185/62/007/012/006/021
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Vyshnevs'kyi, V.N., Lyskovych, O.B.,
Pidzyraylo, M.S. and Chorniy, Z.P.

TITLE: Investigation of the dependence of
x ray luminescence of NaI (Tl) crystals
on temperature and activator content

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7,
no. 12, 1962, 1292 - 1296

TEXT: The activator content was 1×10^{-6} ,
 1.5×10^{-5} , 8×10^{-5} , 1.6×10^{-4} moles Tl/mole NaI and 2%
Tl by weight in the melt. At 270°K there are two lumines-
cence bands, with maxima near 302 mμ. With decreasing tem-
perature the first maximum is displaced towards the shorter
wavelengths. With 2% Tl only the second band is observed.
The dependence of the integral energy on temperature varies
with Tl concentration. The latter is attributed to the pre-
sence of luminescence centers in the case of large Tl content,
Card 1/2

VISHNEVSKIY, V.N.; PIDZYRAYLO, N.S.

Photoelectric attachment to the ISP-22 spectrograph. Zav. lab.
23 no.5:625-627 '62. (MIRA 15:00)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko.
(Spectrograph)

L 17182-63

KPF(c)/EWT(m)/EDS ASD Pr-4 EM/WW

S/0185/63/008/005/0587/0590

59
58

ACCESSION NR: AP3000237

AUTHOR: Vyshneva'kyy, V. M., Pidstryaylo, M. S.

TITLE: Concentration and temperature dependencies of the photoluminescence of anthracene vapors.

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 587-590.

TOPIC TAGS: photoluminescence, anthracene vapor, gaseous phase, integral photometer, temperature quenching, quantum yield, vapor temperature, concentration quenching

ABSTRACT: The data published by various investigators differ considerably with respect to the absolute values of the quantum yield of the photoluminescence of anthracene in the gaseous phase. This discrepancy led to the suspicion that the luminescent capacity of anthracene vapors is greatly affected by the concentration and temperature T of luminous vapors. Accordingly, experiments were performed to verify this relationship, using the integral photometer method. It is shown that in the interval of vapor pressures 0.2 - 1,260 mm Hg there exists a considerable concentration quenching of the luminescence of the vapors. The temperature

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000237

quenching of luminescence is found to lie within the temperature interval 150-310C. The migration distance of the excitation energy in the vapors is approximately 40 Angstroms. The present work is a continuation of an earlier investigation by the authors (Vyshnevs'kyi, V. N., Pidzyraylo, M. S. Visnyk L'vivs'kogo derzhuniver-sytetu, ser. fiz. 1(8), 145, 1962), with the difference that the data are obtained by another method but the results are in agreement. Orig. art. has: 1 equation, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'ky'y derzhuniveray'tet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv State University)
im. I. Franko)

SUBMITTED: 05 Oct 62

DATE ACQ: 18 Jun 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012031

S/0185/64/009/001/0059/0065

AUTHOR: Bry*ly*ns'ky*y, M. I.; Vy*shnevs'ky*y, V. N.; Pidzy*raylo, M. S.

TITLE: Temperature and concentration dependence of the quantum yield of photoluminescence of NaI (Tl) crystal phosphors

SOURCE: Ukrayins'sky*y fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 59-65

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, NaI(Tl) crystal, Tl, thermoluminescence, photoluminescence, phosphor, quantum yield

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the energy distribution in photoluminescence spectra of NaI-Tl crystals on the Tl content and the temperature was investigated. The temperature dependence of the quantum yield of photoluminescence was also studied. With increasing concentrations of Tl, the maximum of the total intensity of photoluminescence was displaced towards lower temperatures (from 150° for pure NaI to 80° for NaI + 4% Tl). On repeated heating of the crystal, the displacement of the maximum decreased. With increasing temperatures the quantum yield of crystals with any Tl content increased. Two maxima were observed: a low-temperature maximum at 60° for pure NaI and at 45° for NaI + 4% Tl; a high-temperature

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012031

maximum at 150° for pure NaI and at 125° for NaI + 4% Tl. The location of the quantum yield maxima is related to the fact that NaI-Tl crystals develop a perceptible thermoluminescence at 50 and 140° . When crystals of NaI-Tl were heated 2-3 hrs. after being grown, only the high-temperature quantum yield maximum could be observed; the low-temperature maximum was absent. "The authors feel obliged to express their thanks to students G. M. Levytskiy and E. P. Kulchar for their help in conducting the experiments." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'ky'y Derzhuniversity tet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

L 16069-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000291

2

hysteresis loop vary qualitatively in the same manner. A comparison of the changes caused by ultraviolet and x-ray irradiation of the crystal showed that the displacement of the Curie point due to the same relative changes in $\epsilon_{\max}$ is considerably smaller for ultraviolet radiation, not exceeding several tenths of a degree. An investigation of the variation in the specimen's properties with the time showed that the $\epsilon_{\max}$ changes during some definite time interval after irradiation, first departing from the initial state, then approaching the initial state. An investigation of the absorption spectra showed that definite changes in the absorption spectrum due to x-ray irradiation were observed only during a longer isothermal rest of crystals after irradiation. They resulted in a slow decrease of absorption in the investigated spectral range during four months of "rest", and the optical density decreased at most by 15% of the value reached immediately after irradiation of the specimen. Ultraviolet irradiation appeared to cause no substantial changes in the absorption spectra of Rochelle salt crystals, even when the changes in $\epsilon_{\max}$ were considerable. "The authors thank I. S. Zheluday for the suggested topics and discussing the results, and L. A. Shuvalov for some useful remarks." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

Card 2/3

2 16049-65		ACCESSION NR: AP5000291		2 ✓
ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (L'vov State University); Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)				
SUBMITTED: 10Mar64		ENCL: 00		SUB CODE: 88: BC
NO REV SOV: 012		OTHER: 004		ATD PRESS: 3145
Card 3/3				

WIDNEVSKIY, V. V. [Vidnevskiy, V.V.]; PIDZYRAILO, N.S. [Pidzyrailo, N.S.]

Photoluminescence excitation spectra of NaI-Tl single crystals
at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10
no. 5:531-537 My '65.

Photoluminescence excitation spectra of NaCl and KCl single
crystals activated with oxygen-containing impurities.
Ibid.:538-542 (MIRA 12:5)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko.

VISHNEVSKIY, V.N. [Vyshnevs'kyi, V.N.]; GNYP, R.G. [Hnyp, R.H.]; PIDZYRAYLO,
N.S. [Pidzyrailo, M.S.]

Violet photoluminescence of NaI (Ti) single crystals at a temperature
of 77°K. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.6:691-692 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.Franko.